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BRIDGEPORT CHRONICLE-UNION.

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CHRONICLE-UNION.

ALEX. C. FOLGER. ROBT. M. FOLGER.

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WASHINGTON WIDOWS.

The Haven Par Excellence for Divorced People.

Census Figures Which Show That the National Capital Carries Off the Laurel as a Resort for Matrimonial Unfortunates.

The funny writers will have to revise their jokes if the figures of the census office are correct. There is a good deal of danger that the District of Columbia will soon be pointed at throughout the country and cartooned in the comic papers as the haven par excellence for divorced people. For it is a fact, says the Washington News, that the figures of the latest census bulletin given to the public show that Washington city has more people in it per capita who have been through the divorce court than has Chicago, that hustling metropolis of the west, which has a world-wide reputation for the cheapness and dispatch with which the lawyers can render asunder the bonds of matrimony that were supposed to be eternal when they were riveted at the altar.

The figures that are reputed not to lie are these: Chicago, with a population of 1,099,850, has 1,640 men and women in its limits who have been unmarried—that is, one divorced person to every 670 of the population. The District of Columbia, with a population of 230,392, has 460—146 men and 314 women—divorced people, or one in every 501 of the inhabitants. So the District carries off the laurels. Still, throughout the United States, there is one divorced person for every 520 of population. But while this is a startling statement, there are a number of other communities that surpass the District in this respect. The little puritanical state of Vermont, for instance, with a population of 376,530 has 1,260 people who had to seek legal separation in order to keep peace in the family. Virginia evidently has a climate better adapted to domestic peace than has the District, for while it has seven times the number of inhabitants, it contains slightly less than four times as many divorced couples as does the capital. Maryland shows up still more staid, for its population is four and a half as large as that of the District, though it has less than twice the number of divorced people as has the latter.

There is another peculiar thing about the district—its percentage of married people is less than that which prevails throughout the country. Taking the United States at large and nearly 36 per cent. of the inhabitants are married. In the district less than 33 per cent. have ventured upon wedlock. But more alarming than any of these figures is the presence of widows in the District. There are actually 13,920 widows here—dashing or otherwise—or one for every 16½ of the population. This figure appears to be very large when it is considered that throughout the United States the number of both men and women who have lost their partners in life do not number more than one to every twenty-one of the inhabitants. Yet in the District the widows alone move around in society at the ratio of one to sixteen and one-half.

An interesting study is brought up in the effort to discover why it is that the District has more than its share of divorced people, widows and unmarried inhabitants. It is answered very easily by the simple fact that one-half of the employes of the government are women. There are great numbers of widows of soldiers who were killed in the war who have sought this city and been successful in securing lucrative government appointments. Then there are thousands of young ladies who get places in the departments and conclude that it is better to hold them than to give their hearts to some fellow whose salary in their estimation is not more than enough to support themselves. The divorced people get there in pretty much the same way. Women shorn of the protection and support of their erstwhile husbands have tried their fortunes in the capital and in many instances been able to secure desks in the goverment workshops.

Dried Fruit Weights.

The reason for the variation in the weight of dried fruits when packed in large or small packages is the subject of an article in the London Grocer. Currants, being semi-dried, gain somewhat in weight when in bulk, but when packed in small cartons the tendency is for them to lose weight. Sultana raisins are cured in boiling oil and gain weight when in small packages. Valencia raisins are cured by being dipped into lye and diminish in weight both in large and small packages. Of course the apartment where the fruits are kept has something to do with it, and the paper constituting the wrapper may gain in weight, one grocer at the seaside reporting that his "pound" packages weighed seventeen ounces.

SAVED BY PETROLEUM.

A North Carolina Baby Narrowly Escapes Being Eaten by a Wolf.

A recent dispatch from Johnson City, Tenn., says: Last Saturday a big wolf, which has terrorized the people of the Bumpas Cave region, over in North Carolina, for the last two or three years, entered the cabin of a mountaineer named Brown during the temporary absence of the housewife, and seizing the only occupant, an infant, six months old, by the clothing in the region of the chest, lifted it from the rude cradle and bore it away into the mountains.

When the mother returned to the house and missed the baby she rushed to the door just in time to see the wolf and its precious burden disappear into the neighboring woods. The distracted woman began to scream. This brought the husband, who was chopping wood not far away, to the scene in a state of excitement. The story from the lips of the hysterical mother almost drove the brave fellow daft, but he seized his ax, called his dog and started in hot pursuit. There was about two inches of snow on the ground, and it providentially enabled the desperate father of the kidnaped infant to strike the trail of the wolf immediately after leaving his dooryard. Once upon the track of the beast he rushed through the mountains with a speed born of distraction. About two miles from his cabin the tracks of the wolf led the pursuer under a long shelf rock, protruding from the side of a mountain. There was no snow here and the father lost the trail, but he now urged his dog, which up to this time he had compelled to remain with him. The dog took the lead and the man followed, fully expecting to find the entrance to the wolf's den, from which he could hardly hope to get the baby alive. But his fears were groundless; he soon came upon his faithful dog wagging his tail and looking down at a little white bundle at his feet. It was the baby sound asleep and almost frozen, apparently unhurt otherwise. Brown took off his coat and, wrapping the infant snugly in it, started hastily for home. He soon met his wife and two or three of the neighbors to whom she had given the alarm.

It was a most remarkable rescue. The mountaineers say that it was only a freak of the "mad" wolf, but the little one no doubt owes its life to a drenching of petroleum given it for some cutaneous affection by its mother just before it was carried away. The odor of the oil was too much for his wolfship. He probably sniffed about the child after laying it down under the rocks and preparing to make a meal, and then left in disgust.

TELEPHONES ON RAILROADS.

Officials Considering the Advisability of Displacing Telegraphy.

In France the management of some of the railroad companies think of replacing the telegraph by the telephone, even for the transmission of important orders. There are, says the Railroad Gazette, some railroads with light traffic where the telephone is already used, but the entire substitution of the telephone would be difficult. The single iron conductors used for telegraph would not be suitable and it would be necessary to establish special telephone lines with double wires. On the Vincennes railroad, in the stations between Paris-Bastille and La Varenne, which are at distances of about one mile, at a signal by telegraph the telegraph wires are connected with the telephone instruments and are thus made available for an extended telephonic intercourse. The arrangement gives excellent results. The Northern railroad of France has established on trial telephonic stations on the open road along some of its main lines, through which assistance can be summoned from the stations in case of accident. The stations are equipped with telephone receivers. Portable telephone instruments are in use on some small French roads. The large Austrian railroads use field telephone instruments of the Gattinger system, which in a few minutes can be connected with the telegraph wires at any point, their use not interrupting the telegraphic communication. Under favorable conditions conversation is possible at a distance up to thirty-one miles.

In England telephone connection between block signal stations is common. On the seven large French railroads there were in use in January, 1893, about 1,210 telephones, against 5,200 telegraph stations.

Not So Green as He Looked.

At one of the posts of the signal corps (according to a southern writer), an infantryman lounged up to the man on duty, and seemed deeply interested in his maneuvers. The signalman paid no attention to the newcomer, but continued to "flop away right and left" with his flag. "I-a-a-y, str-a-nger," drawled the fellow at last, "are the fli-es a-pestering of you?"

SACRED MONKEYS.

Disturbance of the Adjuncts to the Brahmin Worship.

In certain parts of India monkeys are regarded as objects of worship. In "Reminiscences of Seventy Years' Life, Travel and Adventure," the author was about to enter the court of a large monkey temple at Nuddea, when the officiating Brahmin said: "No person must visit the court of Huniman"—the monkey god—"with his shoes on." After some discussion, however, the point was yielded, the party entering without removing their shoes. Of another occasion he writes:

In passing up the country, when near to Nuddea, I happened to stroll into a bamboo tope, or jungle, when the boat had put to for the night. I had not advanced far before I heard a terrible uproar all around, and was not a little alarmed, on looking up, to behold a whole army of the largest monkeys making towards me from all quarters.

Some jumped on the ground before me, others swung by the bamboos over my head, and many closed up the path in my rear. Several females had young ones clinging to them, but this did not seem to render them less agile than the others. A few of the largest, and apparently the oldest, chattered for about half a minute together; then the whole tribe responded, while all closed in upon me.

What to do I knew not. However, I hallooed as loudly as I could to make my people hear, and to my great comfort the monkeys retreated a few paces every time I did so. This encouraged me to persevere, but I perceived that when I began to retreat they closed upon me again, without being affected by my noise.

Once more I stood still and gave a tremendous shout, when back they went again. I gained full twenty yards this time before they came jumping around; and just as I was about to repeat the call, my hopes were raised by beholding a poor, decrepit old woman some hobbling through the midst of them.

She shook two or three of them by the paws as she passed; but no sooner had she come within hearing than she opened upon me a torrent of abuse for disturbing the sacred animals in their retirement. She motioned me, with almost frantic gestures, to depart quickly, and her tongue never ceased till I was quite out of hearing.

I was not long in fulfilling her commands, as the monkeys all seemed implicitly to obey her bidding, and made a way for my retreat. When I quitted the jungle I met my servant, who said he was coming to tell me not to disturb the monkeys, as Huniman owned that bamboo grove. The old woman, it appeared, was employed by the Brahmins to give the monkeys food every day; beside which they were worshiped by all the people in the country round, who brought offerings of rice and sweetmeats to them continually.

SPIDER ON THE WIRES.

Interruption of Telegraphic Communication by Their Webs.

Two of the main through wires between New York and Boston were recently reported "in trouble" east of New London, says the New York Sun. They positively refused to work at all in the morning, but from about eleven o'clock in the forenoon until eleven o'clock at night they were found to be all right. From this peculiarity they came to be known as "the twelve-hour wires," and Lineman Williams was directed to find out what the matter was with them. He located "the trouble" as being between Neank and Poquonnock Bridge, and then walked back and forth and back along the rails, with his eyes scanning the row of telegraph poles and wires in a vain search for the mischievous cross. He kept up the hunt for two or three days, and finally, just as he had given up in despair, and was swinging himself on to a train to go home, he caught sight of a large cobweb in the shadow of a big elm tree, which was bound from one of the erratic wires to the other. Williams came back to the cobweb the next morning and eyed it eagerly. He was not long in climbing the pole nearest to it, and then he saw that the web was the really gigantic product of several spiders, its big white surface flapping idly to and fro between the two wires which it connected. Its face was bespangled with big gems of dew; in fact, the condition was the same as if the two wires had been connected with a sheet of muslin saturated with water. Nothing will "cross" and "kill" two electrically charged wires more effectually than a wet substance of this kind connecting them. When the sun dried the dew off the cobweb the "cross" disappeared, and did not come back again until a rainstorm came or the next dew fell. Williams gathered the cobweb and stuffed it in his coat pocket. It made a large handful. There was no more trouble with the wires after that. When the lineman reported the matter to the eastern chief of the company at Boston he got laughed at for his pains, but on the following day he told his adventure with the cobweb to Superintendent Fred Fairchild, of the New Haven office, an expert electrician, who promptly declared that it was the cobweb which crossed the wire and at once sat down to a telegraph machine and talked for half an hour with the Boston chief, explaining to him where he was in error in assuming a cobweb could not "cross" a telegraph wire.

ANTICS OF WILD DUCKS.

Peculiar Habits of the Fowl While on the Wing.

Many kinds of birds indulge in curious aerial performances during the mating and breeding season. Some of the best-known instances are those of the night-hawk, the woodcock and the snipe. Mr. E. W. Nelson, in his "Birds of Alaska," says that the pintail duck has some very peculiar habits of this kind.

He once saw a pair rise into the air and start off, the male in full chase after the female, at a marvelous rate of speed. Back and forth they went, with frequent quick turns, now almost out of sight overhead, now skimming along the ground in an involved course very difficult for the eye to follow. Soon a second male joined in the chase, then a third, and so on, till six males were vying with each other in the pursuit.

The original pursuer seemed to be the only one capable of keeping close to the coy female, and even he, from her dexterous turns and curves, was able to draw near only at intervals. Then he always passed under her, and kept so close to her that the two pairs of wings clattered together with a noise like a watchman's rattle, and audible a long distance.

The chase lasted for half an hour. One by one the males dropped off, till finally but one of them—the original one, Mr. Nelson believes—was left. Then the pair settled into one of the ponds.

At other times Mr. Nelson saw a female, when pursued in this way by several males, plunge under water at full speed, and suddenly take wing again a few yards beyond, the males all the while after her.

The pintail has also a habit, during the mating season, of descending from a great altitude at an angle of about forty-five degrees, with the wings stiffly outspread and slightly curved downward. The bird is frequently so high that the noise produced by its passage through the air is heard for fifteen or twenty seconds before the bird comes into sight.

He descends with meteor-like swiftness till he is within a few yards of the ground, when a slight change in the position of the wings sends him gliding away close to the ground from one hundred to three hundred yards without a wing-stroke. The sound produced by this swift passage through the air can only be compared to the rushing of a gale through tree-tops. At first it is like a murmur; then it rises to a hiss, and as the bird sweeps by it is almost a roar.

THE FIRST SHAKESPEARE FOLIO

There Never Was a Volume Which Caused So Much Argument.

Surely a little enthusiasm is allowable here. Never was there a volume which has caused so much controversy and argument, says the Cornhill Magazine. It has been measured up by eighths of an inch, counted in lines, reckoned by page, by letter—nay, even by stops and omissions, and made the subject of thick treatises which try to prove it something different to what it is and its author a myth. It was published at a guinea; in 1787 a copy sold at auction for ten pounds sterling, and to-day a fine specimen would not fall for less than fifteen hundred pounds sterling! What a history for an unpretentious tome of old plays!

But even more precious are those squat quartos which represent the absolutely first editions of many of the bard's productions.

It is a little singular how few of them have survived. Heaps upon heaps may very likely have been made food for bonfires in the stern days of the Ironsides and the strict fanatics who took away England's pleasures and gave her her liberty, yet one would expect to meet with more copies. They were issued at six pence, most likely on somewhat the same footing as the acting plays of Mr. French in the Strand, dear to the ambitious amateur. Their money value must now in some instances be reckoned in three figures, while many are almost if not quite unique.

Of the first quarto "Hamlet," in many respects the most interesting and attractive of the immortal series, only two examples are known, both of which are defective, though the two together would make a perfect copy. The duke of Devonshire has the title page, but lacks the last leaf; in the museum copy the exact reverse is the case—a curious coincidence.

Plays of this period generally are much esteemed and eagerly sought for in first editions, and all collectors are familiar with these thin quartos, often sumptuously clad by Bedford or Riviere, which represent such a high and ever-increasing money value. Whether this be an indication of growing interest in matters theatrical, or, as is more probable, a recognition of their importance as factors in our literature and faithful pictures of their times, it were perhaps difficult to satisfactorily decide.

Good as a Fairy Tale.

In Berlin, at the house of a celebrated physician, Geheimer Sanitatsrath, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the entrance into his service of a girl named Auguste Prill, was lately celebrated in the most brilliant manner. All the members of the family, many of whom live at a great distance from Berlin, assembled to do the faithful servant honor, and he was loaded with beautiful gifts.

REASONABLE OBSTINACY.

The Secret of a Jury Foreman's Reason for Acquitting a Prisoner.

One of the strangest of obstinate juror stories is told in the Illustrated London News. Chief Justice Dyer was presiding at a murder trial in which everything went against the prisoner, who, on his part, had nothing to say except that on his way to work he had found the man dying and had tried to help him, and in so doing had become covered with blood. The man died while he was ministering to him, and he had then left him and said nothing about it, because he was known to have had a quarrel with him shortly before, and naturally feared that he should be suspected of the crime.

The hay-fork with which the murder had been committed was marked with the prisoner's name, and, indeed, all the evidence showed that he must have done the deed. The chief justice was fully convinced of his guilt, and was correspondingly put out when the jury, after being locked up all night without fire or candle, returned a verdict of acquittal.

He called the high sheriff, who told him that the cause of the verdict was undoubtedly the foreman, a farmer highly esteemed by all his neighbors, and very unlikely to be obstinate or unduly opinionated.

"Then," said the judge, "I must see this foreman, for an explanation of this matter I must and will have."

The foreman was sent for, and after extracting from his lordship a pledge of secrecy he said:

"The prisoner was rightfully acquitted, for it was I who killed the man."

It had been no murder. The other man had attacked the farmer, and in the struggle he received, accidentally, a fatal blow. The farmer had no fear of being found guilty, but the nausea being just over his farm and affairs would have been ruined by a confession through his lying so long in jail. For that reason he said nothing, and let matters take their course.

When one of his own servants was charged with the crime he was horrified. He took care of the man's wife and children during his imprisonment, and when the trial came on he contrived to be placed upon the jury and elected foreman.

He added that if he had failed in this he would certainly have confessed his own share in the business, and the judge believed him. Every year for fifteen years his lordship made inquiries as to the foreman's existence, and at last, having survived him, he considered himself at liberty to tell the story.

TINTING NATURE'S BUDS.

White Blossoms Artificially Colored in a Few Hours.

It seems only fitting that such a purely fanciful art as that of tinting or coloring natural flowers should originate among our French neighbors, whose ingenuity is so well known. The "Revue Horticole" tells us a few of the secrets of the production of color in flowers and fruit, and we mention them here for the benefit of any who may wish to try such a curious experiment for themselves. It is said that to color flowers through the stalks it is necessary to put five grammes (one gramme fifteen grains) of any coloring matter into a vessel which will hold about ten grammes, to bruise the tip of the cut stalk with a light tap with a hammer, and then to put the stalk into the vase for a greater or shorter time, according to the depth of coloring required. Two hours after this contact with the tinting of the flower is accomplished. On taking the blossom from the vase it is advisable to cut off the bruised part of the stalk and soak the flower for an hour or two in a vase of clear water.

To tint white bulbous plants, fill a vase with fifty grammes of clear water and fifty grammes of coloring matter, stir the mixture up well, then, after slicing the bulb with a penknife in one or two places and cutting off the tips of the roots, leave it steeping in the tincture until the flowers begin to color. Then replace it in the pot, covering it with a little moist earth, and the flowers will finish coloring there. Fruits as well as flowers can be artificially colored, and sometimes this is done for the purpose of adulteration, as, for instance, when plums are too green they are coated with acetate of copper and sulphate of copper.

When too pale, lemons are tinted up with citronine and "naphthol yellow," the green spots being imitated with "diamond green." Strawberries are colored by sprinkling them with "sulfofuchsine" or "rhodamine." Peaches receive a beautiful coloring from a mixture of "rhodamine" and "citronine," applied with a brush, using a zinc stencil plate pierced with holes. In melons a tube is introduced through which "atropeoline" and "orange aso," with a little essence of melon, is put into the center. Very pretty varieties of apples and pears are contrived by using a little aniline dye. These devices may make bad fruit salable, but are not examples to be copied, unless for the sake of making a curious experiment.

A Decided Convenience.

People walking about in a great city, temporarily ill, have often felt the need of a place where they could step in until refreshed. A shoemaker has made a move in the right direction by announcing on a card in his window: "Any respectable man, woman or child can have a fit in this store!"

CHRONICLE-UNION

BRIDGEPORT, OCTOBER 18, 1894.

Entered at the Bridgeport Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

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STATE SENATOR VOORHEIS.

It is with pleasure we copy the following we copy the following from the Sutter Creek Record, relating to the Hon. E. C. Voorheis, a citizen of that town:

"In the turmoil, incident to a heated campaign, the average voter sometimes looses sight of the good acts performed by men in public positions, and through party prejudices, or other causes, casts his ballot against the interests that are near and dear to him. In some cases it is an act of wanton thoughtlessness, while in other instances it is an act of unpardonable ingratitude. Every good citizen prides himself in the advancement of the local commonwealth of which he is a member, and is ever on the alert to forward his home interests, be they of town, county, or legislative character. A measure which is of benefit to the Senatorial District in which he resides, helps his county and town. These are self-evident facts that are apparent to all voters, and are irrefutable from any logical standpoint. A good manager, salesman or clerk in a mercantile establishment holds his position because he is true to the confidence imposed in him by his employers, and for the further reason the business is kept in the forward van of prosperity by good management, in which his efforts form an important factor. In a word, the faithful servant in any capacity known to the commercial walks of life, grows old at his post of duty; he has been tried and not found wanting," and his valued services are appreciated by his employers.—Such an employee commands the respect of all who know him, and his honesty, integrity and moral worth are pointed to by parents and guardians for emulation by the youth of our land. And why? Simply because the duties which are entrusted to his keeping are faithfully performed.

A business maxim does not lose an iota of importance when applied to the political affairs of our land, be they great or small. In fact, if the politics of the present day were conducted on purely business principles, the cause of right and not of might would always prevail. However, it is not purpose of the writer to pen a lengthy article on the shortcomings of the political status of the times. Our aim is to say a few kind words in behalf of a faithful public servant. We refer to our honored townsman, Hon. E. C. Voorheis. His unsullied career and indefatigable efforts in our legislative halls are well-known to every voter in the Fourteenth Senatorial District, and the reiteration of well-known facts oft-times work much good and refreshes the memory to a great extent. Senator Voorheis has been a steadfast champion of every interest paramount to the welfare of his constituents, and having familiarized himself with the duties of a member in the Senate of our State Legislature by his untiring efforts for the advancement of Amador and the other counties comprising this district, it behooves our people to return him for another term. Standing as he does above the petty strife of political factions, and being a man of broad and comprehensive views, his friends are legion, regardless of party proclivities. As implied in the foregoing he has passed the initiative point among our State lawmakers, and even on the claim of just recognition is entitled to re-election. The good work in which he has begun demands his further attention, and it rests with the voters of said district as to whether or not he accomplishes his aims and ambitions in that direction. Hence it is that we urge Senator Voorheis' re-election as a mark of appreciation of labors in our behalf during the past, and, in anticipation of his services for our welfare in the future."

NOT THE YEAR.—It is well known that this is a Republican year, and none know it better than the New York Democracy, so we are surprised to find in the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Times this item:

"Brinton Hamden Miner, of the Twenty-third Ward, is out for the regular Democratic nomination for Congress in the Third District."

"Brint," is a brother of our well known attorney, R. S. Miner, and spent the summer in Bridgeport in '88 and stumped Mono and Inyo counties for Cleveland. That it is not a Democratic year is evidenced by Mr. Miner's own words, which we find in the Alexandria (Va.) Gazette of September 3d, as follows:

"Among the visitors here to day is Mr. Brinton Miner, formerly of Alexandria, but now a prominent lawyer of Brooklyn. Mr. Miner is an active Democratic politician and was on the stump during the whole of the campaign of '92. He says there are two regularly organized Democratic parties in his State now, the regulars and the anti-snappers, and while the former outnumber the latter by twenty to one, the latter are strong enough to give the State to the Republicans, and that the most sanguine Democrats there have hardly any hope of success. He attributes this condition of affairs to the President, who, he says, has given nearly all the Federal patronage of the State to men who have tried to defeat the Democratic party."

Oliver Wendell Holmes, America's great author and poet, and ex-Governor Curtin, Pennsylvania's old War Governor, died on Sunday last, aged about 85.

LIFE OR DEATH?

It is of vital importance that it should be understood by persons whose kidneys are inactive that this condition of things is fatally inductive of a state of the organs where life hangs in the balance. Bright's disease, diabetes, albuminuria are all diseases of a very obstinate character in their mature stage, and all have a fatal tendency. They often baffle the most practical medical skill, and the most approved remedies of materia medica. But opposed at the outset—that is say, when the kidneys begin to discharge their functions inactival—with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the dangerous tendency is checked. Very useful, also, is this household medicine for those ailments of common occurrence—constipation, biliousness, dyspepsia, and nervousness. It is a safeguard against malaria and averts chronic rheumatism.

While the Democratic Tariff admits large quantities of Canadian products free, the Americans have a duty imposed upon all the goods they export to Canada. Why should not the Canadians laugh with the English at Democratic stupidity?

On Tuesday afternoon, at New York, on Monroe street, a new 8-story brick building was finished. At 4 o'clock next morning, a furious gale collapsed it. It fell on the adjoining buildings, killing eight persons and injuring many others.

John Ravell, of Ironwood, Mich., put half a box of dynamite in a stove to thaw. Of those present, five were killed and three injured.

Democrats removed the duty of $4 per ton on hay, and Canada hay is underselling the American. That is the way farmers are protected.

The yacht Leona, for San Nichols Island, with a party of prominent residents of San Pedro, is supposed to be lost.

Free lumber from Canada is closing the lumber yards in Michigan—Democratic legislation.

The Oregon Populists failed to file their nominations.

NEW TO-DAY.

BAKER & HAMILTON.

THE CELEBRATED

STAR PLOW

A PRODUCT OF CALIFORNIA.

A necessary tool on every Farm and Orchard
Its Record Twelve Years of Success.
Its Qualities are not found Elsewhere.

A Trial Convinces. We Guarantee it.
Patronize Home Industry and secure one
Inform your Neighbors of its Good Qualities.

For sale by the Most Notable Dealers on the Pacific Coast.

FOR TURF, STUBBLE OR ORCHARD.

The STAR PLOWS are manufactured expressly for our customers by the
BENICIA AGRICULTURAL WORKS,
BENICIA, CAL.

THE MATERIALS USED are selected with care and guaranteed to be the best that can be obtained in the United States.

BEAMS AND HANDLES are selected Eastern White Oak of extra length, thoroughly air seasoned and finished with oil and varnish.

MOLD BOARDS are best quality, chemically tempered Cast Steel; designed especially for our rich, stiff soils; form and finish cannot be excelled.

SHARES are superior grade Crucible Steel, susceptible of high temper, yet readily sharpened and repaired as occasion may require.

ON THE WHOLE, we know that the STAR PLOW is to-day the Very Best General Purpose Plow that capital, brain and energy can produce.

Before you know how good it is before purchasing some other kind.

The following Guarantee accompanies each Plow:

We guarantee our Star Plows to do as good work or better than any other similar Plow in the market.

If, after two days' trial, any of our Star Plows should not fill the above requirements, it can be returned to us and we will refund the money.

SAN FRANCISCO. SACRAMENTO.
LOS ANGELES. NEW YORK.

E. C. VOORHEIS.

REPUBLICAN NOMINEE FOR

STATE SENATOR,

Fourteenth District,

Comprising the Counties of Alpine, Amador, Calaveras and Mono.

For District Attorney,

CHARLES L. HAYES,

Democratic Nominee.

ESTRAYS.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS A REWARD of FIVE DOLLARS EACH for the recovery of

Two Estray Horse Mules.

One was lost at Fales' Hot Springs, and one near Bridgeport.

One is a brownish white, and the left ear of the other is split. David Hays will pay the reward.

s29 ANTONIO ERRECA.

JAMES MEEHAN,

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE

For

JOINT-SENATOR,

14th District.

Election, Tuesday, November 6th, 1894.

For Sheriff.

M. P. HAYES,

Regular Democratic Candidate.

For County Clerk.

J. D. MURPHEY,

Republican Nominee.

For Treasurer.

JOE A. BROWN,

Republican nominee.

For Justice of the Peace,

GEORGE H. BUMP,

Republican nominee.

Antiquity of Asparagus.

Asparagus, deservedly a favorite vegetable, was extensively cultivated by the ancient Romans, but was not introduced into England before 1660. In some parts of Europe the seeds are used as a substitute for coffee, and a spirituous liquor is made from the ripe berries. Asparagus is both lithic and diuretic, and its roots were once extensively used in medicine. The young tender sprouts or stems, from six to ten inches long, are the edible parts, and those that are entirely green are the most tender and delicate. The white asparagus is, as a rule, very tough, the tips alone being eatable. In some old recipe books directions are given for boiling asparagus one hour, but this is a great mistake. Twenty or thirty minutes is long enough to cook it sufficiently.

A Heroic Medical Experiment.

A German pathological journal records a recent experiment of Drs. Sawtschenko and Sobolotny which seems to border on the heroic. They vaccinated themselves with a preparation made from cultures of the cholera bacillus, and afterward swallowed virulent cholera germs with entire impunity. Then, with serum from their own blood, they inoculated guinea pigs, and found that those animals could thus be protected against cholera. Usually it is the guinea pig who has first to face the chances of life or death in experiments of this kind, but in this case the doctors were so sure they were right that they shouldered the risk themselves.

LEGAL.

Taxes. 1894. Taxes.

NOTICE
TO
TAX PAYERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A CERTIFIED COPY OF THE ASSESSMENT Book of the County of Mono, State of California, for Real Estate and Personal Property, for the year 1894, has this day been received by me; that the State and County Taxes, for said year are now due and payable at the office of the undersigned, Tax Collector of the County of Mono, at the Court House, in Bridgeport, Mono County, California.

Notice is also hereby given, in accordance with the requirements of the Political Code, Section 3746: "That the taxes on all personal property, secured by real property, and one-half of the taxes on all real property will be due and payable on the First Monday in October, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at six o'clock P. M., and that unless paid prior thereto, fifteen per cent. will be added to the amount thereof, and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April next, at six o'clock P. M., an additional five per cent. will be added thereto.

"That the remaining one-half of the taxes on all Real Property will be payable on and after the First Monday in January next, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter, at six o'clock P. M., and that unless paid prior thereto, five per cent. will be added to the amount thereof."

And further Notice is hereby given that the School Tax for the Bridgeport School District is now due and payable under like conditions and penalties as above prescribed for the collection of the County Taxes.

"THAT ALL TAXES MAY BE PAID AT THE TIME THE FIRST INSTALLMENT AS THEREIN PROVIDED IS DUE AND PAYABLE."

☞ TAXES ARE PAYABLE IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN. CHECKS WILL NOT BE RECEIVED.

Dated Bridgeport, October 2, 1894.

M. P. HAYES, Tax Collector.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY of Mono, State of California.

R. KIRWIN, Plaintiff, vs. ALICE KIRWIN, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Mono, State of California, and the Complaint filed in said County of Mono in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

C. C. P., Sec. 407.

The People of the State of California, send Greeting to ALICE KIRWIN, Defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Mono, State of California, and to answer the Complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this Summons, if served within this Mono County; or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment against you dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between you and Plaintiff and for such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and proper, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said Complaint as above required, the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief prayed for in said complaint.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court of the County of Mono, State of California, this 14th day of September, A. D. 1894.

L. S. J. D. MURPHEY, Clerk.
By J. W. TOWLE,
Deputy Clerk.

Indorsed: Superior Court, State of California, County of Mono.

R. Kirwin, Plaintiff, vs. Alice Kirwin, Defendant.

Copy Summons.

Filed September 15th, 1894.

J. D. MURPHEY, Clerk,
by J. W. Towle, Deputy Clerk.

CHAS. L. HAYES, Attorney for Plaintiff.

[s15 2m]

BRIDGEPORT MARKET.

GEORGE H. BUMP,

DEALER IN

Beef, Mutton and Pork.

TYPE METAL

For Sale at

This Office

IF YOU WANT THE NEWS TAKE THE

CHRONICLE-UNION.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY. SUNSET OGDEN & SHASTA ROUTES

SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.'S New Special Train, The

Sunset

Limited

72 HOURS SAN FRANCISCO TO NEW ORLEANS.
112 HOURS SAN FRANCISCO TO NEW YORK.

—MAGNIFICENT—

Vestibuled Train BETWEEN SAN FRANCISCO and NEW ORLEANS

Every Thursday,—

COMMENCING NOVEMBER 1, 1894.

LUXURY WITH SPEED

—AND—

No Extra Charges.

PULLMAN DOUBLE DRAWING-ROOM SLEEPING CARS.
DINING CARS (MEALS A LA CARTE)
PULLMAN COMPOSITE CARS, Including BUFFET, SMOKING-ROOM, BARBER SHOP AND BATHROOM.

The Entire Train will be LIGHTED with GAS.

WEEKLY THROUGH TIME SCHEDULE:

From San Fran. In effect Nov. 1. From N. Orleans
Thurs. 10.30 a.m. lv. San Fran. ar. 11.45 a.m. Sun
Fridays 4.00 " " Los Angeles" 6.10 p.m. Sat.
Sat'd'ys 5.30 " ar. El Paso lv. 6.10 p.m. Fri.
Sundays 2.10 " " San Antonio" 1.30 a.m. Fri.
Sunday 7.40 p.m. "New Orleans" 8.00 " Thurs.

At NEW ORLEANS close connections will be made with trains for Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, and the Limited Trains of THE PIEDMONT AIR LINE,

For Atlanta Charlotte, Danville, Washington, Philadelphia, New York and Boston.

For further information, apply to any agent SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

EASTWALKER RIVER TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

EASTWALKER RIVER WAGON ROAD are as follows:

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5
Empty teams, half-price.	

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE WAGON ROAD are as follows:

No deadheads will be permitted to pass on the road.

All tolls will be required to be paid at the time of passing the toll gates, as no credit is given.

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5
Empty teams half-price.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. JORDAN & CO.'S GREAT MUSEUM OF ANATOMY

1051 Market St., San Francisco
(Between 6th and 7th Sts.)

Go and learn how wonderfully you are made and how to avoid sickness and disease. Museum enlarged with thousands of new objects. Admission 25 cts.

Private Office—Same Building
1051 Market Street—Diseases of men: stricture, loss of manhood, diseases of the skin and kidneys quickly cured without the use of mercury. Treatment personally or by letter. Send for book.

IF YOU WANT INFORMATION ABOUT

PENSIONS

Address a letter or postal card to
THE PRESS CLAIMS COMPANY,
JOHN WEDDERBURN, - - Managing Attorney,
P.O. Box 463. WASHINGTON, D.C.

PENSIONS PROCURED FOR
SOLDIERS, WIDOWS,
CHILDREN, PARENTS.
Also, for Soldiers and Sailors disabled in the line of duty in the regular Army or Navy since the war. Survivors of the Indian wars of 1832 to 1842, and their widows, now entitled. Old and rejected claims a specialty. Thousands entitled to higher rates. Send for new laws. No charge for advice. No fee until successful.

THOMAS F. CCYLE'S,

Tonsorial Parlor,

CORNER OF MAIN AND SINCLAIR STREETS
BRIDGEPORT.

☞ Haircutting, Shaving and Shampooing. Razors honed.

je23-tf

PATENTS

Caveats, Trade-marks, Design Patents, Copyrights, etc.

And all Patent business conducted for
MODERATE FEES.

Information and advice given to inventors without charge. Address

PRESS CLAIMS CO.,
JOHN WEDDERBURN,
Managing Attorney,
P.O. Box 463. WASHINGTON, D.C.

☞ This Company is managed by a combination of the largest and most influential newspapers in the United States, for the express purpose of protecting their subscribers against unscrupulous and incompetent Patent Agents, and each paper printing this advertisement vouches for the responsibility and high standing of the Press Claims Company.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

CHARLES L. HAYES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND
DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

WM. O. PARKER
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY,
CALIFORNIA. je13-tf

R. S. MINER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal
Will practice in all the Courts of California and Nevada. Mining litigation will receive special attention. je14-tf

HOMER E OSBORN,
GENERAL BROKER IN
Merchandise, Fire, Life and Accident Insurance
409 Montgomery Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

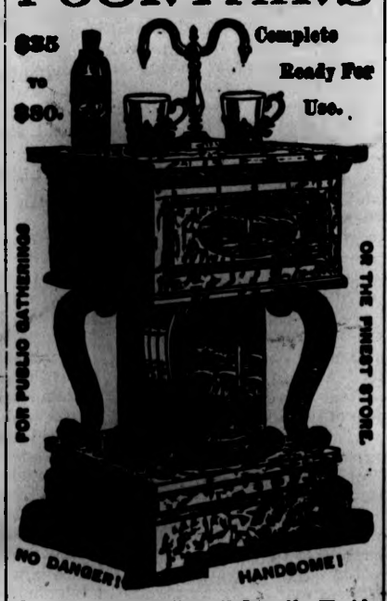
W. A. R. LOOSE,
ASSAYER AND
METALLURGIST.
BODIE, CALIFORNIA.

MISCELLANEOUS.

P. G. HUGHES,
BLACKSMITH AND
WAGON MAKER.
BRIDGEPORT, CAL.
HORSE AND OX SHOEING.
AND GENERAL JOBBING

BRIDGEPORT LIVERY AND SALE STABLE,
CORNER of MAIN and SINCLAIR STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.
Horses boarded by the Day, Week or Month. Baled Hay, Oats, Barley and Wheat for sale in Quantities to Suit.
☞ Single or Double Teams at all hours.
A. D. WALTZE,
Proprietor.
(je10-tf)

PORTABLE SODA
FOUNTAINS



Over 30 Years in Use all Over the World.

No generators or extras. Operated by a child. Will stand by any $4000 Gas Fountain and sell five glasses to its one.

CHAPMAN & CO.,
MADISON, - - - - - INDIANA.

ANTELOPE & BRIDGEPORT TOLL ROAD,
Is in first-class condition, and the Shortest and Best Route to and from
CARSON.
OTTO LARSEN,
Lessee.

THIS PAPER
IS ONLY $3 A YEAR.
ORDER IT.

HOTELS.

ALLEN HOUSE,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.
First-Class In Its Appointments.
☞ Livery and Feed Stable connected with the Hotel.
The patronage of the Public respectfully solicited.
my26-tf LEWIS A. MURPHEY.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL,
Main street,
BODIE.....CAL.
N. W. BOYD.....Proprietor

THE ABOVE HOTEL WILL BE conducted as first-class in all its Departments.
The Table Cannot Be Excelled.
THE ROOMS ARE FIRST-CLASS.
Being Heated and Kept Scrupulously Clean.
Very Best Attention, as well as the Best Accomodations

HOT SPRINGS' HOTEL,
SAMUEL FALES.....Proprietor
JUNCTION OF THE ANTELOPE AND SONORA WAGON ROADS,
(65 miles from Sonora and 30 from Bodie)
MONO COUNTY, CAL.
This well-known and popular Summer Resort is pleasantly situated on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains amid wild and picturesque scenery, which offers superior inducements for tourists. The best of accommodations for families, the rooms being large and airy. For invalids the
STEAM, MUD AND SWIMMING BATHS
The best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars at the Bar.
Good Fishing in Walker River.
Commodious Stabling. my28-tf

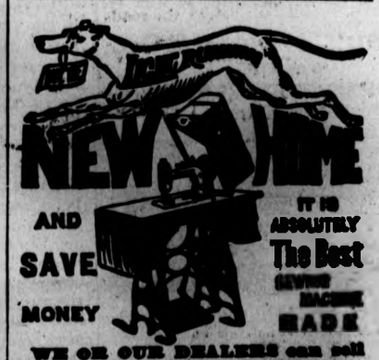
BARNETT'S HOTEL,
COLEVILLE, MONO COUNTY, CAL.,
City and 51 from Bodie).
D. M. BARNETT.....Proprietor
The hotel is new, commodious and pleasantly situated.
The table is supplied with the best the market affords.
The BAR is supplied with the best of Wines Liquors and Cigars.
Stabling and Blacksmith shop connected with the house. 5-tf

PIONEER SALOON,
(Brick Building)
BRIDGEPORT.
☞ Refitted and furnished with the BEST of everything required in a First-Class Saloon
d24-tf F. M. RICHARDSON.

WOLVERINE SALOON AND BILLIARD PARLORS,
CORNER of MAIN and SINCLAIR STREETS, BRIDGEPORT.
☞ The SALOON and PARLORS have been refitted, and the BAR is stocked with the BEST of LIQUORS, WINES, and CIGARS
And will be conducted first-class.
STEWART KIRKWOOD, Proprietor.
(my19-tf)

R. A. LEALE,
MANUFACTURER OF
Sarsaparilla and Iron
Sarsaparilla,
Ginger Ale,
Soda Water
Etc.
BODIE, CAL.

MISCELLANEOUS.



WE OR OUR DEALERS can sell you machines cheaper than you can get elsewhere. The NEW HOME is our best, but we make cheaper kinds, such as the GENERAL, IDEAL and other High Arm Full Nickel Plated Sewing Machines for $15.00 and up. Call on our agent or write us. We want your trade, and if prices, terms, and square dealing will win, we will have it. We challenge the world to produce a BETTER $50.00 Sewing Machine for $50.00, or a better $20. Sewing Machine for $20.00 than you can buy from us, or our Agents.

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO.
ORANGE, MASS. BOSTON, MASS. 30 UNION SQUARE, N. Y. CHICAGO, ILL. ST. LOUIS, MO. DALLAS, TEXAS. ATLANTA, GA. ILLINOIS, CAL.

FOR SALE BY

Agents wanted in every town. Write for prices and terms.

725 MARKET STREET,
je2 SAN FRANCISCO.

ADVERTISE
IN THE
CHRONICLE-UNION

CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, OCTOBER 13, 1894

Bridgeport Post Office.
(Money Order Office).
Ella E. Brady, Postmistress.
OFFICE HOURS:
Week Days—9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Sundays—9 to 10 A. M., and 6 to 9 P. M.
MAILS.
Bodie—every day, except Sunday.
Departure, 1 P. M.—Arrival, 9 A. M.
Melbrooks—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
8 A. M.
Arrivals, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
4 P. M.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Personal.

Misses Lillie Kirkwood and Pearl Simmon, who have been visiting the Gurney's at Sugar Pine, arrived home on Monday, accompanied by Miss Susie Gurney. All came with Elisha Gurney.

Supervisors Arrild, Boyd, Calnan, Nay and Pitts were here the first of the week, closing up the business of the session.

Miss Etta Mack was here the first of the week at the meeting of the Board of Education.

Supervisor Calnan left for his Benton home on Wednesday.

J. D. McLeod, of Bodie, was here this week on mining business.

Miss Emily Edwards, who spent the Summer here with her aunt, Mrs. Charles M. Stewart, left for her Oakland home on Wednesday. Her cousins, Miss Maud and Wesley Stewart, escorted her to Carson. She made many friends here who hope for her return next Spring.

James Robinson, wife and child, and E. Peyser drove over from Bodie on Thursday, took a bath at Buckeye, and returned home.

N. Wines, the mail contractor, was here on Thursday.

Dr. Sinclair and wife returned home, on Thursday, from Carson.

George Kinney and wife are in town.

M. J. Cody and wife came home from the Rattlesnake mine on Wednesday.

A. F. Bryant is improving.

HAWKS' SAWMILL.—On Monday, after enjoying a pleasant visit and our "annual bath" at Fales' Hot Springs, Judge Virden and the Junior of this paper drove over to the new sawmill of our enterprising townsman, J. A. Hawks, which is located on the opposite side of the little valley containing Fales' meadow land, and in full view from the road to the Springs, which are but a short walk from the Mill. From the road one imagines there is a thriving little town over there, and when he visits it and finds it a scene of busy labor, with a steam sawmill inclosed in a large and heavily framed building, with all the tramways, lumber slides, etc., for carrying the lumber out of the mill, a yard filled with thousands of feet of lumber of all sizes, from the modest batten to the ponderous timbers for the big dam of the Standard Con. electrical works on Green creek; a large boarding house for the employees; a lodging house; a spacious stable and out buildings, all on a site which a month ago belonged to our esteemed Uncle Sam, and a grazing place for Pimentel's innocent sheep, he cannot but feel proud that all this great change has been wrought through the enterprise of a sturdy Maine Yankee, and under the most adverse circumstances. Mr. Hawks has a body of fine timber, and on ground over which teams can be driven through the timber tract with ease, and making log-hunting not unpleasant. While we were at the mill Mr. Hawks sawed several logs 18 feet long and 49 inches through, showing that he has good timber on his tract. Two 14-horse teams have been hauling lumber to the Standard Con., at Bodie, ever since the mill started, and it is now getting out heavy timbers for the new dam of that Company. Mr. Hawks has a good crew at the mill and can promptly fill orders for every description of lumber. Those contemplating improvements should get their lumber before the roads get heavy.

FOR A MARKET.—W. T. Elliott left his ranch on Monday morning for the other side of the mountains. He drove 60 two-year old mules to sell, or he will winter them on the ranch of his brother Charles, near Lodi, but in Stanislaus county. They are fine stock, and we hope the coming season will be such as to encourage farmers in the San Joaquin Valley to buy every head. Steve Kavanaugh accompanied Mr Elliott. They will return in time to put in good Republican votes on the 6th of November.

ACCIDENT.—In coming down the grade of the Sonora road, on this side of the summit, on Sunday, the brake on Marshall's fruit wagon gave way. Marshall fell from the seat and one wheel passed over the calf of his leg, but fortunately no bone was broken. Elisha Gurney's and another fruit wagon were in company with him, and he was brought down to A. P. Sayre's, Bickey's Station, where he received every attention.

A. O. U. W.—We acknowledge receipt of a complimentary ticket to the anniversary ball of Bodie Lodge, No. 143, A. O. U. W., to be given on Friday evening, October 26th. Bridgeport will be well represented.

WE are having a splendid Indian Summer. The days are very warm and the evenings are being enjoyed by lovers.

FUSION.—The Democracy of this Assembly District have fused with the Populists of Inyo county and formally indorsed John G. Smith, of Independence, the Populist candidate for the Assembly. There is no Democrat in the District anxious to be defeated by Cy. Coleman, the Republican nominee. It is a foregone conclusion that Coleman will be elected by the largest majority ever given an Assemblyman in this District. The Republicans will not assist in the election of another Democratic U. S. Senator, as they did two years ago.

QUICK TIME.—By its new advertisement in another column it will be seen that the Southern Pacific Co., on the 1st of November, will put on a new and luxurious train for New Orleans and New York, to leave San Francisco every Thursday and running through to New Orleans in 79 hours, and to New York in 119 hours.

PROMENADE CONCERT.—Travertine Council, Chosen Friends, will give a grand promenade concert at Bryant's Hall on the evening of the 30th, for the purpose of raising funds to fit up their new hall, which will soon be completed. The progam of the entertainment will be published next week.

STRAIGHT.—The feeling in favor of the straight Republican ticket—State, county and township, is growing stronger every day in every precinct in the county. When a Democrat says: "I am a Democrat; I can't vote for a Republican!" it tells Republicans they should be equally persistent in voting their ticket straight.

ORGANIZED.—The Republican Central Committee organized on Saturday last, by the election of Harvey Boone President, and Dr. T. A. Keables Secretary. An Executive Committee and Disbursing Committee were appointed.

I. O. O. F.—There is some talk here in regard to organizing a Lodge of Odd Fellows, there being several old members of that order resident here. We should think a good Lodge could be instituted.

A BRANCH.—George H. Bump, our butcher, has opened a branch market in Bodie, in charge of Supervisor Arrild, and will keep the best of meats.

PLOWS.—We call the attention of our enterprising farmers to the advertisement of Baker & Hamilton's Star Plow under "New To-day".

COUNTY MONEY.—On Monday the proper officers counted the money in the County Treasury and found therein the correct amount—$17,349 07.

THEIR HALL.—The Chosen Friends have leased the Wedertz Hall building, and Mrs. Wedertz is having it repaired and altered to suit their requirements.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The examination for teachers resulted in the granting of a second-grade certificate to Miss Cameron—teacher of Mono Lake School.

DEMOCRATIC.—The Democrats of Antelope Valley nominated J. F. Owen for Supervisor, Joseph Carney Justice, and Thos. Carney Constable.

Congressman Caminetti will speak at Benton on Tuesday, Bodie Wednesday, and Bridgeport Thursday next.

REGISTRATION.—Registration of voters will close on the 21st inst.

A Democratic census shows only 135 of the unterrified in Mono county.

Mono county is intensely Republican.

$100 Reward, $100.

The reader of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Estee, the Populist candidate for U. S. Senator, has been all through the State and says that Estee will be our next Governor; that Budd will be third in the fight, as the Democrats are greatly dissatisfied and will show it by voting for Webster, who will be second in the fight.

In 1890, Protection McKinley was burned in effigy at Sheffield; In 1894, Free Trader Wilson was banqueted by the London Board of Trade. What a contrast for Americans to ponder over!

At Syracuse, Senator Hill said that he would uproot rascality wherever found. He is a good one to talk so, being well versed in rascality.

A raft of 10,000 spars and piling is being towed to San Francisco for the Southern Pacific Co.

DRIED FRUIT.—A. F. Bryant has in store the finest lot of dried fruits ever brought to Bridgeport. Try them.

FRESH California hoarhound, in ¼ lb papers at 25 cents, at D. Hays & Bro.

Lessons given in Oil Painting by Miss Hattie Searles.

[CARD.]

As a TRUE BLUE Republican, I take this method of thanking my friends for their support in the contest for the nomination for Sheriff and Tax Collector, and sincerely hope that they will join hands with me and support the successful nominee, who proved to be a perfect gentleman in all respects throughout our canvass.

Respectfully yours,
M. Y. STEWART KIRKWOOD.

OUR GREATEST DEADHEAD.

The Postmaster General Has Unlimited Passes on All Railroad Trains.

"The postmaster general of the United States has at his command a greater number of railway mileages free of cost than perhaps any man in the world," said a railway passenger conductor to a St. Louis Republic man recently. "My ignorance of this came near costing me my job a few years ago.

"Over in Illinois one midnight the through train of which I had charge was flagged at a little way station and a red-faced man climbed aboard the front passenger coach. The stopping of my train at that hour of the night made me mad to begin with, and I was in no good humor when I approached my new passenger to collect his fare. Then, when he shoved at me a much-handled piece of pasteboard, signed by the postmaster general and commanding in imperious language that the holder be carried free of charge on all trains carrying United States mails, I lost my temper completely. I was so mad that I would listen to no explanation from him, because I considered him either a train robber or an impostor, and I made him pay his fare in the coin of the realm, for which I gave him a receipt.

"I soon heard from my mistake after I reached St. Louis. The post office authorities and the railway people came down on me like a thousand of brick. I learned from them that my midnight passenger was a post office inspector, and that every man in this service is provided with a card from the postmaster general commanding the conductors of all railroad trains which carry mail to pass the bearer free. The name of no railroad company or official appears on the card, but the holder of it can travel on any road in the United States as far as he wants to go without paying a cent."

Indian Revenge.

Some twenty years ago a Klamath River Indian had a difficulty with three other Indians, during which he was killed, and at the same time killed one of the other Indians. Several years later one of the surviving Indians died. The Indian killed by the other three in the trouble above referred to had a boy about one year old at the time. The boy, being now about twenty-one years old and knowing from his mother the circumstance of his father's death, watched a good opportunity to kill the only surviving murderer of his father. He pretended at all times to be very friendly with the surviving Indian of the difficulty, but a few days ago, while smiling pleasantly before his victim, suddenly pulled a sharp knife from beneath his coat and slashed him across the body, from the effects of which wound the murderer of his father died in a very short time, and the young assassin skipped to parts unknown.

Extravagant Funerals.

The late John Jay had this to say in his will about extravagant funerals and the custom of wearing crape as mourning: "Regarding the extravagance in funerals and mourning as unseemly and burdensome, I wish my funeral to be severely simple; and I ask my children and grandchildren, whom I thank for their constant affection, to observe my wishes in this regard, and let any mourning they may wear for me be mild, inexpensive and without crape." The injunction might well be followed by many with less means than Mr. Jay's family possess. Ostentatious display at funerals and in mourning is one of the costly and conspicuous follies of the day.

A Queer Freak of Nature.

There is a remarkable sand dune near the lighthouse at Cape Henry, at the mouth of Chesapeake bay. The sand from the beach has been piled up nearly two hundred feet at an easy slope on the ocean side, but on the inland side it descends in an almost sheer precipice, and particles of sand blown up the slope fall over the edge and are spread far and wide by the wind. It is supposed that the precipice-like peculiarity of the mound is due to the action of conflicting wind currents that blow about the cape.

Gold in African Mails.

Complaint has been made by the postmaster general of Cape Colony about the great weight of packages of gold sent through the mails. In one mail the gold weighed a ton and a quarter. It is desired that miners and shippers send their gold in small packages or else use the freight trains. The postal and telegraph departments of the colony paid their way last year for the first time in the colony's history.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Economizing on Bait.

"Fishing!" said a man who lives on Blake street, "why, I went fishing in New Jersey and caught the biggest string of eels that you ever heard of. There is the tandem eel that you have all heard of. When they go down or up stream from their quarters for the winter or summer they go in single file, one behind the other, like the primeval man. They leave exactly six inches between their noses and the tail of the eel in front. When an eel sees that the fellow ahead is lengthening this space he jumps ahead, and, seizing the tail of the offender in his mouth, pulls him back into place. I dropped my hook right down in front of a string of these tandem eels and the bait was accepted, and I jerked out the eel. The one behind, seeing that the fellow ahead was running away, obeyed his instructions and seized his tail to pull him back, and so also did the one behind, and so on to the last one, and I pulled them out hand over hand till I had a great mass of slippery eels about me."

Deifying a Chinese Woman.

It is possible for any Chinaman, or even any Chinese woman, to become a deity by paying for the honor. A few years ago a rich and devout Chinese lady died in Soochoo. Her friends thought that an apotheosis was no more than her due, and communicated with the priests, who interviewed the gods on the subject, and discovered that the god of the left little toenail had no wife. The old lady was accordingly married to his godship, and is now enrolled as the "goddess of the left little toenail." The honor cost the old lady's estate over five thousand dollars.

A Funny Ache.

"I don't think I ever realized just how many different kinds of aches a human being could have," said a young father, "until I became acquainted with my boy. He's about seven now, and a good healthy boy, too, but a list of his aches and pains would fill a book. His latest ache is the heel ache; he told his mother the other day he had the 'heel ache.' This was something entirely new to both of us, and we both thought it was rather funny; though possibly it may not seem so to older parents."

MEDICAL.

Mrs. R. A. Hamilton

Given Up to Die

"I was troubled with liver complaint and enlargement of the spleen. At last I could not walk across my room, and took to my bed, as many thought, to die. I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and am entirely cured. It has all

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

been brought about by Hood's Sarsaparilla."
MRS. R. A. HAMILTON, Fresno, California.

Hood's Pills Cure Sick Headache. 25c

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRANK F. OSBORN, late of Osborn & Alexander
President and Manager.
WARREN S. PERKINS, Vice-President and Secretary. EDWIN VAN EVERY Treasurer.

Frank F. Osborn, the General Manager was the founder, and for 21 years an active partner, of the firm of Osborn & Alexander—dissolved October, 1893.

OSBORN HARDWARE & TOOL COMPANY.
Incorporated December, 1893.

WE ARE STRIKING OUT FOR BUSINESS!
WE SELL
HARDWARE,
MECHANICS'
TOOLS,
Highest Grade,
Best Assortment,
Low Prices.
414 Market Str. near Sansome,
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Country Orders solicited, and promptly attended to.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A FRESH AND
GENERAL
ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST
OF GOODS
AT THE
LOWEST CASH PRICES.
D. HAYS & BRO.

CHEAP CASH STORE
AT THE
POSTOFFICE BUILDING,
BRIDGEPORT.
EVERY DESCRIPTION
OF GOODS
REDUCED TO
BEDROCK PRICES.
A. F. BRYANT.

JOE A. BROWN,
General Merchandise,
Main Street, Bridgeport.
Choice Family Groceries,
Fancy and Toilet Articles,
Candies and Nuts
Yankee Notions,
Powder, shot, Caps and Cartridges,
Stationery, etc., etc.

A MEMORABLE DAY.

The Earth Enveloped in a Mysterious Darkness.

Sages and Scientists Alike at Fault for an Explanation of the Phenomenon Which Filled the People with Terror.

The most memorable phenome non of the heavens in modern times was that day of remarkable darkness over New England May 19, 1781. That day, says a writer in the Chicago Times, made a more profound impression, has been more written and talked about, than all the auroras, comets and meteoric showers within the last five centuries. The great astronomer Herschel placed it in the domain of the unexplainable. So pronounced was the darkness that settled down over the earth that fowls went to their roosts, horses and cattle showed distress, dogs whined, and thousands of persons anticipated the dawn of doom. The great colonial struggle for American independence was still in progress, the federal union was not yet established; there was that chaotic state that generally precedes great changes, and there was considerable rancor in the minds of the people.

Patriot and royalist each regarded the ominous sky and the threatening gloom as the evidence of Heaven's displeasure against the other, and the general conclusion was that the impending mystery would culminate in the fate of Sodom and Gomorrah. The ignorant gave way to all sorts of grotesque conjectures, and the few profounder minds were unable to advance any rational explanation of the very unusual occurrence.

The legislature of Connecticut was in session on this ill-omened day, and most of the members made no secret of their belief that now had come the great day foretold in the apocalyptic vision. A member got up and proposed adjournment. The matter being open for discussion a legislator named Davenport arose and said:

"Mr. Speaker, it is either the day of judgment or it is not. If it is not there is no need of adjournment; if it is, I desire to be found doing my duty. Let candles be brought and let business continue."

But the motion to adjourn was decisively carried, and the lawmakers who fashioned the laws for the "men of steady habits" went forth from their chamber to gaze at the weird and somber sky.

It was Friday and the intensity began soon after ten o'clock a. m. and continued till past the middle of the following night. The wind was from the southwest, and the darkness seemed to come with it from that direction. It soon became too dark to read common print readily, and candles were lighted in order to attend to household duties. After a time the breeze subsided; a dead calm followed and added to the solemnity. The darkness was all over New England, westward as far as Albany, N. Y., southward along the coast of Maryland, South Carolina and Georgia, and northward as far as any communication was had with any settlements.

Nothing was known beyond these boundaries, but there is reason to believe that a much greater area was involved.

Prof. Williams, of Harvard college, was indefatigable in observing, collecting and recording reports of the conditions attending this phenomenon, and to him the credit is due for the data from which it is possible to deduce the causes of this soul-harrowing dark day. Mr. Williams professed himself unable to offer any solution, but this was probably owing to the lack of knowledge of the physical interior of this great country and its sometimes peculiar relationship to current meteorology.

All was black as primeval night when chaos ruled the world and sun and stars were as inky spots in the heavens.

And now we come to the key that unlocks the mental situation and it becomes clear what it was that stood in the way of an understanding of this mystery. Innumerable were the grotesque and irrational hypotheses that were advanced from which their advocates endeavored to find the solution of this extraordinary occurrence.

An eclipse of the sun was claimed, but as the moon was near its "full" and probably one hundred and eighty degrees out of solar line from the earth, such a condition was physically impossible. A transit of Venus or some other celestial body across the sun's disc had advocates. Men of grave demeanor contended that a star had caught fire and started a conflagration of the heavens, or the sun had expired, hence the residuum of smoke and ashes.

There had been immense land fires, where there was no one to report, covering perhaps many hundreds if not thousands of square miles, probably fanned by brisk gales, the vapor and sooty substances taken up by ascending currents from the heated surface and loaded on favoring breezes to be wafted over the land of the pilgrims and, as it chanced, to be air-dammed with the results narrated. This continued until the barrier gave way, when the vapor soon dispersed.

The great middle and western states have time and again had this smokiness, which no one now thinks of regarding as supernatural. The only unusual feature of this occasion was the unusual combination of conditions.

This, in brief, is the explanation of the wonderful dark day.

The Voice in Men of Different Races.

The Tartars are supposed to have, as a nation, the most powerful voices in the world. The Germans, according to the London Lancet, possess the lowest voices of any civilized people. The voices of both Japanese and Chinese are of a very low order and feeble compass, and are probably weaker than any other nation. Taken as a whole Europeans have stronger, clearer and better voices than the inhabitants of the other continents.

AN EXPENSIVE DINNER.

It Cost at the Rate of Seven Hundred Dollars a Plate.

"History of the cuisine fairly teems with descriptions of costly meals," remarked a resident of Brooklyn recently to a writer for the Washington Star. "We read how that profligate Heliogabalus, the Roman emperor, had a single dish on his table once that cost two hundred thousand dollars, and how another Roman, Aelin Verus, gave a supper to a dozen cronies that cost a quarter of a million dollars. Then Vitellius, still another Roman and an emperor, likewise entertained his brother at a little smack that used up a couple of hundred thousand; but these were ancient fellows, who had nightingales' tongues and humming birds' brains and similar marvelous dainties. Coming down to modern days and plain, ordinary, everyday ham and eggs, I ate a supper once in this very town that cost a friend of mine fourteen hundred dollars. A gentleman named Parker kept an establishment devoted to entertaining gentlemen at sundry games of chance. One night the friend I speak of and myself were killing an evening here together, when we conceived the idea that a visit to Parker's would be just the thing. We put it into execution at once. I have never gambled in my life, and my friend has not done it since. We went upstairs and entered the room just as supper was announced. My friend did not want to eat anything, but I was hungry, and when some plausible rascal of a dealer told me that there was broiled Smithfield ham flanked with pullets' eggs as a sort of side issue to the otherwise gorgeous feast I broke for the supper room, despite my companion's pleadings. Of course he followed me when he found his protestations were useless, and we enjoyed the feed immensely. When we came out my friend pulled out a twenty-dollar bill and said he would play a turn or two to pay for our supper. I begged him in turn not to do it, but he was as obdurate as I had been. He lost his twenty-dollar bill and tried to get it back. In two hours fourteen hundred dollars were gone glimmering. I have never felt so downright hungry since that a slight request from a mere acquaintance cannot keep me away from a dead-head feed."

TOO WARM FOR COMFORT.

A Spot in Persia Where the Thermometer Shows 130 in the Shade.

The hottest region on the earth's surface is on the southwestern coast of Persia, on the borders of the Persian gulf, says an exchange. For forty consecutive days in the months of July and August the mercury has been known to stand above one hundred degrees in the shade night and day, and to run up as high as one hundred and thirty degrees in the middle of the afternoon. At Bahrin, in the center of the most torrid part of this most torrid belt, as though it was nature's intention to make the place as unbearable as possible, water from wells is something unknown. Great shafts have been sunk to a depth of five hundred feet, but always with the same result—no water. Notwithstanding this serious drawback, a numerous population contrives to live there, thanks to copious springs, which burst forth from the bottom of the gulf more than a mile from the shore. The water from these springs is obtained in a most curious and novel manner. Machadores, whose sole occupation is that of furnishing the people of Bahrin with the life-giving fluid, repair to that portion of the gulf where the springs are situated, and bring away with them hundreds of skin bags full of the water each day. The water of the gulf where the springs burst forth is nearly two hundred feet deep, but the machadores—divers—manage to fill their goat-skin sacks by diving to the bottom and holding the mouths of the bags over the fountain jets; this, too, without allowing the salt water of the gulf to mix with it. The source of these submarine fountains is thought to be in the hills of Osmond, five hundred miles away. Being situated at the bottom of the gulf, it is a mystery how they were ever discovered, but the fact remains that they have been known since the dawn of history.

QUEER HUMAN NATURE.

What Is Food for One Man Is Rankest Poison for Another.

Human nature continues to be as "queer" as it ever was. The mayor of Portland, Me., in an address at a recent temperance meeting, says the New York Post, told of a young Englishman who came to that city seven years ago in order to escape the temptations of open saloons, which he could not resist and which threatened his ruin, and who has been sober ever since, and has risen from earning four dollars a week to a salary of twenty-five hundred dollars a year. On the other hand, we have been told by a clergyman in another Maine city of a young man who was being ruined there by the temptations of the "social clubs," which took the place of saloons as drinking places, and who came to New York for salvation, which he found there, because the open rum-shop had no charms for him. In like manner many of the most thoughtful and conservative citizens of Des Moines, Ia., have signed the petition for the introduction of saloons in that city under the new liquor law, because they believe that the change will diminish the terrible amount of drunkenness among our young men which has prevailed under the prohibitory law and the club system. These instances show how differently the same influences affect different persons, and how impossible it is to find any system which is perfect.

The Typewriter in Greek.

A woman in Cambridge, England, who has built up a successful business in typewriting has obtained a machine fitted with the Greek alphabet and mathematical signs so she can utilize it for the benefit of mathematical and classical scholars. The future of the typist looks complicated if she must acquire a knowledge of all languages before beginning her career.

WHY SHE TAKES THE OTHER LINE

She Didn't Give the Conductor a Ticket But Something Else.

A pretty girl got on a street car the other day, and when the conductor came to her for fare she handed him what she thought was a folded transfer ticket which she took out of her glove. He rang the register mechanically, and when he got on the platform looked at the check. Then he blushed, says the Indianapolis Sentinel, and looked at the girl, but she was looking out of the window. He read the paper again and forgot to let three old women off the car, he was so excited. The pretty girl motioned at him to stop the car and he took off his cap with a stunning bow as she left the car. She seemed surprised but made no remark. When she got home she took out her folded car ticket from her glove and looked at it in amazement. Then she blushed, too. This is what she had given the conductor, a bit of newspaper bearing these verses:

For you love's own dear land
Of roses fair and free;
And if you will—no hand
To give a rose to me.
For you love's dearest bliss
In all the years to be;
And if you will—no kiss
Of any love for me.

She has the habit of carrying bits of sentimental poetry in her glove; but no wonder the conductor was astonished at receiving so marked a declaration. She now takes another car line and he looks in vain for her.

WANTED TO SEE A CURIOSITY.

What a Victimised Physician Replied to a Confidence Operator's Proposition.

A group of doctors from the Keystone state were chatting one day, says the Washington Post, and the conversation turned on the exploits of a rascal who victimized a large number of physicians up in Pennsylvania some years ago. He worked a very slick confidence game on the disciples of Galen, and after beating them to the tune of fifteen or twenty thousand dollars fled the state. The victims were so sore over the matter that they hired a detective to hunt the villain down. After a lively chase that lasted for six months the swindler was located in another state. It appears that there was some doubt about the ability of the injured parties to bring him back for punishment. He hired good counsel and declared his intention of remaining where he was. Finally a committee of the fleeced medicine men went to the scene and waited on the swindler. He received them with the greatest air of composure and easy assurance, appearing in no wise abashed.

"What do you gentlemen want with me?" he said. "I haven't a cent of the money. It's all been spent months ago. If you want my body, take it. It's all I've got to give up."

Then he smiled complacently upon the committee, waved them a graceful salute and walked off.

"What did the scoundrel say?" remarked old Dr. McBride, who was quite deaf, to one of his colleagues.

"He said we could take his body."

"The deuce he did. Well, I don't want his body, but I'd really like to have his gall."

SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 20.

An Act to submit to the people of the State of California an amendment to section twenty-three of article four of the Constitution of the State of California.

SECTION 23. The members of the Legislature shall receive, in full payment for their services, the sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars, and mileage not to exceed ten cents per mile, and for contingent expenses not to exceed twenty-five dollars, for each session, to be paid out of the public treasury. No increase in compensation or mileage shall take effect during the term for which the members of either house shall have been elected, and the pay of no attache shall be increased after he is elected or appointed.

PATENTS.

NOTICE TO INVENTORS.

There was never a time in the history of our country when the demand for inventions and improvements in the arts and sciences generally so great as now. The conveniences of mankind in the factory and work-shop, the household, on the farm, and in official life, require continual accessions to the appurtenances and implements of each in order to save labor, time and expense. The political change in the administration of government does not affect the progress of the American inventor, who being on the alert, and ready to perceive the existing deficiences, does not permit the affairs of government to deter him from quickly conceiving the remedy to overcome existing discrepancies. Too great care can not be exercised in choosing a competent and skillful attorney to prepare and prosecute an application for patent. Valuable interests have been lost and destroyed in innumerable instances by the employment of incompetent counsel, and especially is this advice applicable to those who adopt the "No patent, no pay" system. Inventors who entrust their business to this class of attorneys do so at imminent risk, as the breadth and strength of the patent is never considered in view of a quick endeavor to get an allowance and obtain the fee then due. THE PRESS CLAIMS COMPANY, John Wedderburn, General Manager, 618 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C., representing a large number of important daily and weekly papers, as well as general periodicals of the country, was instituted to protect its patrons from unsafe methods heretofore employed in this line of business. The said Company is prepared to take charge of all patent business entrusted to it for reasonable fees, and prepares and prosecutes applications generally, including mechanical inventions, design patents, trademarks, labels, copyrights, interferences, infringements, validity reports, and gives especial attention to rejected cases. It is also prepared to enter into competition with any firm in securing foreign patents.

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ASSEMBLY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 8.

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, amending section one of article two thereof, relative to the right of suffrage.

SECTION 1. Every native male citizen of the United States, every male person who shall have acquired the rights of citizenship under and by virtue of the Treaty of Queretaro, and every male naturalized citizen thereof, who shall have become such ninety days prior to any election, of the age of twenty one years, who shall have been resident of the State one year next preceding the election, and of the county in which he claims his vote ninety days, and in the election precinct thirty days, shall be entitled to vote at all elections which are now or may hereafter be authorized by law; provided, no native of China, no idot, no insane person, no person convicted of any infamous crime, no person hereafter convicted of the embezzlement or misappropriation of public money, and no person who shall not be able to read the Constitution in the English language and write his name shall ever exercise the privileges of an elector in this State; provided, that the provisions of this amendment relative to an educational qualification shall apply to any person prevented by a physical disability from complying with its requisitions, nor to any person who now has the right to vote, nor to any person who shall be sixty years of age and upwards at the time this amendment shall take effect.

SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 14.

A resolution proposing to the people of the State of California an amendment to section three of article eleven of the Constitution of the State of California, relating to the formation of new counties.

SECTION 3. The Legislature, by general and uniform laws, may provide for the formation of new counties; provided, however, that no new county shall be established which shall reduce any county to a population of less than eight thousand; nor shall a new county be formed containing a less population than five thousand; nor shall any line thereof pass within five miles of the county seat of any county proposed to be divided. Every county which shall be enlarged or created from territory taken from any other county or counties, shall be liable for a just proportion of the existing debt and liabilities of the county or counties from which such territory shall be taken.

ASSEMBLY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 7.

A resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the state of California, by adding a new section to article thirteen of the said Constitution, to be numbered section twelve and three fourths (12¾), relating to revenue and taxation.

SECTION 12¾. Fruit and nut bearing trees under the age of four years from the time of planting in orchard form, and grapevines under the age of three years from the time of planting in vineyard form, shall be exempt from taxation, and nothing in this article shall be construed as subjecting such trees and grapevines to taxation.

SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 7.

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, amending section nine of article thirteen thereof, relative to the election of a State Board of Equalization.

A State Board of Equalization, consisting of one member from each congressional district in this State, shall be elected by the qualified electors of their respective districts, at the first general election to be held after the adoption of this amendment, and, at each general election every four years, whose term of office shall be for four years, whose duty it shall be to equalize the valuation of the taxable property in the several counties of the State for the purpose of taxation. The Controller of State shall be ex-officio a member of the Board. The Board of Supervisors of the several counties of the State shall constitute Boards of Equalization for their respective counties, whose duty it shall be to equalize the valuation of the taxable property in the county for the purpose of taxation; provided, such State and County Boards of Equalization are hereby authorized and empowered, under such rules of notice as the County Boards may prescribe as to the county assessments, and under such rules of notice as the State Board may prescribe as to the action of the State Board to increase or lower the entire assessment roll, or any assessment of the property contained in said assessment roll, and make the assessment conform to the true value in money of the property contained in said roll; provided, that no Board of Equalization shall raise any mortgage, deed of trust, contract, or other obligation by which a debt is secured, money, or solvent credits, above its face value. The State Board of Equalization elected in eighteen hundred and ninety four shall continue in office until their successors, as herein provided for, shall be elected and shall qualify.

ASSEMBLY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 12.

A resolution proposing to the people of the State of California an amendment to section seventeen, article one, of the Constitution of the State of California.

SECTION 17. Foreigners of the white race, or of African descent, eligible to become citizens of the United States under the naturalization laws thereof, while bona fide residents of this State shall have the same rights in respect to the acquisition, possession, enjoyment, transmission and inheritance of all property, other than real estate, as native born citizens; provided that such aliens owning real estate at the time of the adoption of this amendment may remain such owners; and, provided further, that the Legislature may, by statute, provide for the disposition of real estate which shall hereafter be acquired by such aliens by descent or devise

SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 17.

A resolution proposing to the people of the State of California an amendment to section seven, article eleven, of the Constitution of the State of California.

SECTION 7. City and county governments may be merged and consolidated into one municipal government, with one set of officers, and may be incorporated under general laws providing for the incorporation and organization of incorporations for municipal purposes. The provisions of this Constitution applicable to cities, and also those applicable to counties, so far as not inconsistent or prohibited to cities, shall be applicable to such consolidated government.

SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 17.

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to article thirteen of the Constitution, section one, in relation to revenue and taxation.

SECTION 1. All property in this State, not exempt under the laws of the United States, shall be taxed in proportion to its value, to be ascertained as provided by law. The word "property," as used in this article and section, is hereby declared to include moneys, credits, bonds, stocks, dues, franchises, and all other matters and things, real, personal and mixed, capable of private ownership; provided, that property used for free public libraries and free museums, growing crops, property used exclusively for public schools, and such as may belong to the United States, this State, or to any county or municipal corporation within this State, shall be exempt from taxation. The Legislature may provide, except in case of credits secured by mortgage or trust deed, for a deduction from credits of debts due to bona fide residents of this State.

ASSEMBLY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 31.

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendmt to section seven (7) of article nine (IX) of the Constitution of the State of California, by increasing the number of members constituting the State Board of Education, by adding thereto the President and Professor of Pedagogics of the University of California.

Section 7. The Governor, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the President of the University of California, and the Professor of Pedagogy therein, and the Principals of the State Normal Schools, shall constitute the State Board of Education, and shall compile, or caused to be compiled, and adopt a uniform series of text-books for use in the common schools throughout the State. The State Board may cause such text-books, when adopted, to be printed and published by the Superintendent of State Printing, at the State Printing Office, and when so printed and published to be distributed and sold at the cost price of printing, publishing and distributing the same. The text-books so adopted shall continue in use not less than four years, and said State Board shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law. The Legislature shall provide for a Board of Education in each county in the State. The County Superintendents and the County Boards of Education shall have control of the examination of teachers and the granting of Teachers' certificates within their respective jurisdiction.

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